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BOOK REVIEWS

A Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Mythology. Edited by H. B. WALTERS. Cambridge: University Press, 1916. Pp. x+1103; 580 illustrations. \$6.50.

The student of the classics accords a warm welcome to a classical dictionary that is fairly up to date, with the antiquities, biography, geography, and mythology all in one handy volume. In view of the wide scope of the work, covering, as it does, the same field as the colossal Pauly-Wissowa or the combined five volumes of Sir William Smith's time-honored dictionaries, it is necessarily brief. Omissions must needs be. A student of Latin literature, searching for information, will fail to find, for example, the poetess Sulpicia; and the student of geography will miss Chaonia, so often named by the Latin poets, and Thoricus, a once-important deme of Attica. In the field of mythology, neither Ino nor Leucothea has a caption, though the story is told under Athamas; likewise one looks in vain under Leucippus, or Leucippidae, or Phoebe, or Hilaira, though the myth is treated under Dioscuri. Space for some of these captions might have been saved by omitting the needless, if not misleading, comments on the once-common but long-since abandoned Italian names of places in Greece—for example, "Naupactus: its modern name is Lepanto"; "Leucas: the modern Santa Maura"; "Sunium—now called Cape Colonna." These appellations of the Venetian republic are neither official nor classical nor in anywise helpful. But the concise articles are, in the main, packed with information upon the essential facts needed by the young student. And the serviceability of the book is greatly enhanced by the wealth of illustrative material selected with the judgment and taste that we might expect from the editor, who is also assistant-keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum.

WALTER MILLER

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

A Concordance to the Works of Horace. Compiled and edited by LANE COOPER. Washington: The Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916. Pp. ix+593.

This book is of happy augury in two ways: it marks the readiness of the Carnegie Institution to publish really serious work in the field of the humanities; and its production by a busy professor of English is welcome evidence of the increasing recognition by our colleagues on the modern side

that the cause of all humanities is one. "Unless such bonds are constantly renewed," says Professor Cooper, "the study of modern literature, at least, is prone to become one-sided or unduly sentimental, or go entirely astray." The appreciation of this truth by our modern colleagues relieves us from the unpleasant necessity of driving it home by controversy and makes it more pertinent, as well as more gracious, to add that, unless we meet them at least halfway, our own studies and our own natures will, as Isocrates and Longinus would put it, suffer skeletonization—*κατασκελετευθῆναι*. Our occupation will be a mere rattling of the dry bones of philological technique, uninformed by the soul of literature and the feeling for the continuous life of the human spirit that alone can make the term humanities something more than a question-begging pretension.

To review a concordance exhaustively one must have thumbed it in long service. I have tested this one only by rapid reading of a hundred pages selected at random. I have observed no misprints and no instances of unintelligent or misleading delimitation of the excerpts. They are always so made as to indicate sufficiently the metrical, the grammatical, and the substantive context. All variants given in the basic text, Vollmer's Editio Maior, 1907 (verified in the proof by the edition of 1912), are alphabetically recorded. Excellent paper and typography facilitate the consultation of the work. The student equipped with this volume must be dull, indeed, if he fails to discover any passage which he needs or finds himself at a loss in the discussion of Horatian usage or the verification of English parallels.

An interesting page of the preface describes the method by which the forty-five thousand slips were prepared by eighteen collaborators. As Professor Cooper observes, "Usually this kind of knowledge dies with the individual who gains it." We share his hope that this explanation may assist the next compiler of a similar work. A library of trustworthy concordances to all the chief classics of Greek, Latin, and English literature would be worth a wilderness of aesthetic commentaries and *geistreiche Combinationen*.

PAUL SHOREY

Plutarch's Lives. With an English Translation by BERNADOTTE PERRIN. Vols. III and IV. (Loeb Classical Library.) London: William Heinemann, 1916.

Professor Perrin includes in these volumes the lives of Pericles and Fabius Maximus, Nicias and Crassus, Alcibiades and Coriolanus, Lysander and Sulla. The translation is excellent, coming fully up to the standard set by the first two volumes.

I desire to call attention to the following points: In the Life of Pericles, chap. iv, *ελεγκτικήν δέ τινα καὶ δι' ἀντιλογίας κατακλείουσιν εἰς ἀπορίαν ἐξασκήσαντος ἕξιν* is translated somewhat loosely, "and perfected a species